

NATURALIZATION

The Attempt to Expose the Business in the Supreme Court Practically Defeated.

The List Cannot be Completed Until the End of October.

Another Case of Mutual Vouchers.

The array of names of persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized in the Supreme Court, which we present below, is very meagre to-day, the reason for which will appear here on Wednesday afternoon our reporters were permitted to examine the records, in accordance with the order of Judge Sharswood, for three hours, and were able to obtain the names and vouchers of 754 of the new citizens. On Thursday afternoon this time was cut down to one hour and a half, and three of the reporters who were detailed for the work were refused permission to engage in it, only four being allowed to do so. By reason of this we were able yesterday to publish only 556 names and vouchers.

Yesterday afternoon three reporters were detailed for the work. Several bundles of petitions were placed in their hands by the clerk in the Prothonotary's office who had been present before, and the work commenced. In a few minutes a man entered the room and declared that the manner in which the work was being done was "an outrage." He then left, saying that he "would see about it."

Returning in a few minutes he took possession of the documents, declaring that only one could be examined at a time, that he himself must open it and read the name, off, and that then, if any of our reporters wished to see the names, the paper would be placed in their hands for that purpose; but that, under no circumstances could more than one document be opened at a time, and then not without passing through his hands.

In this way the examination proceeded for a time at the rate of less than one paper per minute. If the work were continued in this way, not more than 150 names per day could be obtained, which would give but 500 names on the 13th of October, the day of the election, and the 13th of October, by the time 1850 names would be upon the already published, could be obtained. This would give to the public only 2600 in all, whereas there are thousands—nobody knows how many, save the Democratic Naturalization Committee—heaped up in the Prothonotary's office. The report has gained currency that the 130 heretofore published by us comprise the total work of the Court for the days from September 15 to September 24. This is an error, as no one day is probably complete, nor can any one day be given complete until the entire records of the Court have been examined.

When it was seen that all efforts on our part to obtain the complete list for publication before the election would be frustrated, we objected to continuing the work in this way, and thereupon the persons who had been working on the papers declared that he was setting under special instructions from Judge Sharswood, and would remove the documents as soon as possible, and make any further objection. Such objection was made, and the documents were accordingly taken from the Supreme Court room. We then appealed to James Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary, who stated that he knew nothing of the character of the instructions given to the Clerk of the Court by Judge Sharswood, but would himself consult the Judge on the following day and obtain from him specific instructions in writing as to how the work was to be conducted. Wishing to make as much progress as possible, we then expressed our willingness to continue the examination during the remainder of the afternoon as it had been proceeding, but the Clerk had turned the key on the papers and left for parts unknown.

We have detailed these circumstances at length, in order that the public may know how our efforts have been defeated, and how it will be impossible, unless a change is made, to complete the list before election, and by means of it to bring some of these wholesale perjurers to justice.

More Mutual Vouchers. We have already noticed the case in which Henry Hall and Henry Ernst acted as vouchers for each other. A still more glaring case is given to-day. The list below shows that on the 14th of September Louis Gosh acted as voucher for Christian Gosh, Christian Schlatterer and John Schmidt. An examination of the documents dated September 23, had just commenced when our labors were brought to a close yesterday. But among the first papers of that date on which we laid hands was one showing that Louis Gosh himself then applied for naturalization, and that Christian Gosh acted as his voucher!

The Professional Vouchers. The following is a summary of the work of the professional vouchers, including the cases in which they appear below:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vouchers. Lists names like Hiram Jacobs, Timothy Donohue, Edward McNulty, etc., and the number of vouchers they provided.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vouchers. Lists names like August Deike, Bernard Corn, Patrick Hayden, etc., and the number of vouchers they provided.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Voucher. Lists names like David Farr, Richard Corcoran, William McGarry, etc., and the names of their vouchers.

Naturalized Monday, September 28.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Voucher. Lists names like Louis Gosh, Christian Gosh, etc., and the number of vouchers.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Maryland Voters for Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune writes on the 28th of August as follows:—The Republicans of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania must be on their guard to prevent the accomplishment, on the 13th of October, of the most important fraud of the city and State, through the aid of the Rebel Democracy of Maryland. Facts in the possession of your correspondent have no doubt that, in addition to the Democrats here furnishing money to their associates in Pennsylvania, they will attempt to "colonize" voters in Philadelphia and other doubtful portions of the State.

A private meeting was held here on Thursday evening last, at which Dr. Wilson C. Leonard, Secretary of the City and State, and Mr. Aldridge Young, Colonel Thomas C. Miles, Mr. P. Ashmead, and other leading Philadelphia Democrats were present, and a letter was read from the Hon. William B. Reed appealing for "pecuniary aid." The following is the secret circular calling the meeting alluded to:—

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1868. The friends of constitutional liberty will hold a meeting for consultation at Beechbush Hall (Fayette street), on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock. You are respectfully invited to attend as business of the greatest importance is to be transacted.

Chairman of the Executive Com. "Henry S. Carter."

Chairman Dem. City Convention. "Bernard Carter."

Chairman Dem. City Executive Com. "Governor Swann, Senator William Pinkney Whyte, the gentleman signing the above call, and many other leading Democrats responded.

W. B. Reed, after money was furnished the party to Philadelphia the Democratic ticket would be elected, and a majority of the voters would be secured. The Senator and secure the State for Seymour in November, was read for information.

More Fraud. An Irishman arrested with illegal naturalization papers upon his person.

The frauds in the election of 1860, went down into the First ward yesterday, for the purpose of being assessed at Eighth and Tenth streets. He produced a naturalization certificate, which was issued by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, but which was signed by that gentleman or not we do not at present pretend to say.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—THEIR GAME TO-DAY.—Yesterday, the much-talked-of cricketers, from England, arrived in this city, from Boston, where they conquered the picked twenty-two of the United States. Their contemplated arrival here, purely international cricket, has attracted considerable attention, and everybody, whether an admirer of Cricket or "national game," have been anxious to see what luck the young Philadelphians will have with the Englishmen.

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length bowler and good bat; also an excellent Judge of the game. He is a hard worker, and is a first-class batsman. He is a hard worker, and is a first-class batsman. He is a hard worker, and is a first-class batsman.

Spencer Made, one of the "Borden twins," is one of the finest fielders in the country. It is said that during the season he and Hopkins played ball from three o'clock A. M. until dark. He that so many Made is a regular stunner at hand, and his leather, and a fine arm, with an aerial way; is a slashing bat, one of the Philadelphia Cricketers.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Postal Arrangements with Foreign Powers—Arrival of United States Troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Arrival of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Battery F, 6th United States Artillery, has reached here from Richmond, and will winter at Lincoln Barracks.

The International Postal System.

An arrangement has been concluded between the postal departments of the United States and Great Britain, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1869, for the registration of letters conveyed between the United States and British and foreign West Indies, and ports in Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Chili, in the British mail. The registration to be levied and collected in the United States on each registered letter so forwarded to the said countries, etc., is eight cents in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Lists various stocks like Erie, N.Y. Cent., etc., and their current prices.

A MILLION AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

The Young Marquis of Bute—A Curious Family History.

The Cardiff correspondent of the London Daily News says:—"South Wales is rapidly getting itself into a state of excitement concerning the festivities which are to be celebrated here, during the month of August, in honor of the coming of age of the Marquis of Bute. The copper work of Swansea, the iron men of Merthyr Tydfil, the colliers of Aberdare, and the tin miners of Monmouthshire, alike intend to participate in the merriment, and the shippers of Newport will come over. They are the natural rivals of the Cardiff men, and great is the competition between them. Each town boasts of its superior progress with special relation to the other; and the competition certainly has a most advantageous effect on both, for two more thriving and advancing populations than those of Cardiff and Newport are rarely to be found in the whole of the United Kingdom.

Cardiff, at the commencement of this century, was a petty town, with no more than one thousand eight hundred and seventy inhabitants, consisting of two small cross streets overlooking a ruinous old castle. The whole district between Cardiff and the sea, at that time, a morass, over which the tide swept at high water. The trade of the place was mainly carried on by two sloops, of about sixty tons each, which respectively the "Merchandise" and the "Merchandise" plied between Cardiff and Newport, and alternated weekly with Bristol. At that time coal was supplied to Cardiff from some outcrop at Caerphilly. It was brought to the town in bags on the backs of mules and ponies, each bag containing from one to two hundred weight. Comparatively few of the inhabitants of the district could speak English; no comparatively few speak Welsh.

This miserable state of things was a good deal altered by the construction of a canal called the Glamorgan Canal, which served to bring the coal and iron of the Merthyr district down to Cardiff, and to enable vessels to enter its sea locks for loading purposes. Although the canal was not completed until 1800, this Glamorgan Canal, however, was for a long period a doubtful commercial speculation. This was materially owing, no doubt, to the very limited accommodation it afforded for shipping. The trade of Cardiff continued, however, to be carried on until 1839 by means of this canal, and the town increased proportionately. In 1831 the population had risen to about 6000.

It was in that year that the late Marquis of Bute, an intelligent and far-seeing man, obtained an act of Parliament enabling him to construct a dock at Cardiff. It was an important measure, not only for the locality but for himself; for the Marquis held all the land in the town, and not only the town but in all the hill country round about it. If the mineral riches of Glamorgan were to be developed, more accommodation for shipping must be provided; and the Marquis saw that nowhere else could he have so good a chance of doing so. He immediately commenced to bring these costs down to the Bute docks. All through the day and night long lines of wagons, conveying huge masses of coal, are traversing the railways into the Bute docks, where the shipment is conducted under very favorable circumstances, by a single tilt out of the truck into the ship's hold.

The rapid development of the mineral district of course required equally rapid development of dock accommodation. The Marquis of Bute was not behind the emergency. He devoted his energies and his purse to the construction not only of a second dock, but of a great tideway, with ample entrance gates for shipping of large size. Around these entrance gates has sprung up an entirely new town, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the shipping trade. All the great collieries have secured an outlet for their produce, and spacious hotels, fine stone-built houses for consular establishments, etc., all having a prospect of the sea a mile distant over the very beautiful estuary of the Taff.

The Marquis of Bute did not, however, live to see the accomplishment of all his cherished projects. He worked very hard, labored most assiduously and conscientiously for their success, and he was able to rejoice in their success, and to see the terrible system of taxation which was springing from decadence into life and vigor. He was himself falling into the sea and yellow fever when he thought fit to marry. His marriage was a serious blow to other members of his family. The Marquis's relatives, he had two brothers, Lord James Stuart, and Lord Dudley Courtenay Stuart, both well-known men in their day; the former a staunch Whig, and the latter an ardent radical, and the enthusiastic supporter of the cause of the poor. Lord James Stuart, the elder of the two, had lived a life of comparative poverty, having a very large family.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—Before Alderman Hurley, at 11 o'clock this morning, Thomas C. Parker, C. Miller, Samuel F. Herbert, and others had a hearing upon the charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States, and to procure by illegally procuring persons to be assessed in the Sixth ward. It appears that certain fellows, living in the Almshouse were offered a slight remuneration if they would become assessed in the Sixth ward. After the assessment of the thing was discovered, and they were arrested. The Alderman, judging that an ex parte case had been made out against the defendants, held them to bail, with the exception of one, who was discharged on recognizance.

ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE FOREGOING CASE, before Alderman Williams, in the same office, Joseph Morris and Thomas Clayton had a hearing upon a similar charge, and were held to bail.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.—Among the number of Baltimoreans who had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Hurley, as noticed in The Evening Telegraph, was one Major A. C. Williams, who gives his occupation as inspector of tobacco in Baltimore, and who evidently was the leader of the party, which, on leaving Baltimore, consisted of about fifty persons. On him was found the following mysterious document, enclosed in an envelope directed to Hon. Thomas B. Florence:

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1, 1868.—Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Washington, D. C.—Mr. Dea. Colonel.—This will introduce to you Major A. C. Williams, who visits Washington on business which he will explain to you. He is a man of great ability and may give you some interesting information.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME SCHEDULE.—We have received from Messrs. De Haven & Brothers, bankers, agents of the Union Pacific Railroad, time schedule No. 12, of that road. From St. Louis, the regular train runs straight through from Omaha to Point of Rocks, 803 miles farther west. Between these two extremes there are sixty-six stations at which proper stops are made. In the schedule, the names of all the stations, the times of arrival and departure, etc., is very complete, and should be possessed by the traveling public.

ATTEMPTED FRAUDS.—John Cochran and Jacob Plaig were arrested in the lower portion of the city for an attempted conspiracy to commit fraud in the assessment. Held by Alderman Titcomb for a further hearing.

EDWARD TAYLOR, a native of Virginia, was arrested by a citizen in the Sixth district, for being illegally assessed. Held by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

SUBJECT FRENCH.—The stable occupied by the William Penn Horse Company, on Frankford road, above Third street, owned by Peter Fisher, was burned last night to the extent of \$500. One horse was slightly burnt.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Montgomery Blair Speculates upon Frank's Chances—An Official Denial—Movements of the Attorney-General—A Fraud upon the Pension Bureau.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Return of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A letter received here from Attorney-General Everts, who is now in New York, announces that he will not return to Washington before next week, as there are business matters which require his presence in New York.

The Camilla Massacre.

A malicious statement was telegraphed from here last night by Warden, the White House reporter, that General Howard had received General Sibley's report of the Camilla massacre, and had expressed it because it threw blame on the negroes. General Howard to-day authorized a peremptory contradiction of the report, and says he has received nothing concerning the Camilla affair since he received the report of Colonel Howard, already published.

Montgomery Blair

arrived in town this morning and spent a considerable portion of the day with Johnson, speculating upon brother Frank's chances of election. Montgomery leaves to-night for Pennsylvania.

Revenue Appointment.

Charles B. Dougherty was to-day appointed storekeeper for the second district, Pennsylvania.

The Funeral of Dr. Gurley

took place at noon, and was largely attended by his congregation, the clergy, and citizens generally. Funeral services is progressing at his church, on New York Avenue.

Requested to Resign.

The officers of the United States Mint in Colorado, against whom serious complaints are filed, have been notified by Secretary McCulloch that they must resign their offices immediately or be suspended upon charges against them.

Fraud upon the Pension Office.

Benjamin Reddick, alias Charles Snavel, was yesterday arrested in Baltimore, Md., for fraud upon the Pension Office, and in default of \$5000 bail was committed to answer the charge before the United States District Court.

Change of Office Hours.

Secretary McCulloch yesterday issued an order directing that from and after Monday next the office hours in the Treasury Department and various bureaus thereof should be from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., until further orders.

The Treasury Department Statement.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Lists various financial items like Fractional currency printed, Fractional currency shipped, etc., with their respective values.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Assaults by the